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RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND DEMOCRACY

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

The Debate on Electoral Reform.

On Wednesday, March 28th, before a crowded House, MR. ASQUITH moved his resolution thanking the Speaker for his labours in connection with the Conference on Electoral Reform, and asking for immediate legislation in accordance with its recommendations.

In an eloquent and convincing speech he laid before the House the absolute necessity for immediate action. He began by describing the history of franchise and registration proposals in recent years, and stated clearly that in his judgment it would be "criminal folly" to throw away the unique opportunity for a settlement which this compromise offered. On the question of Women's Suffrage he announced his position in plain terms. "I, myself," he said, "and, I believe, many others also, no longer regard this question from the standpoint we occupied before the war. . . . I have changed my view. . . . I have said that women should work out their own salvation. They have done it." With regard to the problems of reconstruction, he said it was inconsistent with justice and with expediency to withhold from women the right of making their opinions heard. "I am prepared to acquiesce," he added, "in the recommendation of the Speaker's Conference that a measure of Women's Suffrage should be conferred." Mr. Asquith added that, in his opinion, once the sex disqualification was disregarded, no other discrimination different from men could be maintained.

MR. CLAVELL SALTER, on behalf of a group of Unionists, moved an amendment whose aim was to postpone consideration of franchise questions during the war, substituting a purely registration proposal.

The moving of this amendment was followed by a speech from MR. LLOYD GEORGE, who urged with passionate eloquence that this opportunity of reaching a settlement should be accepted. He said it was impossible either to leave the subject alone or to proceed without rousing controversy, and the question for the Government was whether they would have the opposition of the majority or of the minority. On the question of Women's Suffrage he spoke with great feeling. "Women," he said, "have shown a zeal and a courage which is beyond challenge. If we are going to settle the conditions of their labour and to re-cast the whole of our industrial system, can we contemplate flinging them out from their work without giving them any voice in the matter? It would be an outrage, and I do not believe the people of this country will do it."

MR. WALTER LONG made an earnest appeal to his party to accept the proposals, and thus to clear the decks for future reconstruction. He admitted that his view of the question of Women's Suffrage had greatly changed, and that, while still opposed, he would certainly vote for its inclusion.

The subsequent debate revealed a growing spirit of agreement on the whole question, and an almost unanimous support for the inclusion of women.

MR. BONAR LAW announced that he felt more strongly than before in favour of Women's Suffrage. He would do his best to prevent the introduction of any extension of the franchise to men that did not include women, and he did not think that this was a possibility. He repeated what the Prime Minister had indicated, namely, that it was the intention of the Government to introduce legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference.

The Resolution was carried without a division.

The Prime Minister receives a Deputation.

Women workers from all over the country waited on the Prime Minister yesterday to lay before him their reasons for desiring that women should be given the Suffrage with all possible speed. The trades represented included not only those to which women have taken since August, 1914, but also those which have always been considered "womanly." Representatives of munition girls, railway-engine cleaners, and 'bus conductors were there side by side with those of the cooks, home-makers, teachers and nurses, and V.A.D. motor-lorry drivers. Letter-carriers and window-cleaners were there with representatives of pit-brow lassies, chain-makers, and textile workers. City Councillors, Civil Servants, doctors, dentists, and social workers were there with engineers, fitters, tailors, bakers, and bookbinders.

The deputation was officially supported by the Scottish and Irish and Welsh Federations of Suffrage Societies, and by twenty-three other Women's Suffrage Organisations, as well as such large and representative bodies of women as the National Union of Women Workers, the National Liberal Federation, the National Federation of Women Workers, the British Women's Temperance Association, the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs, and the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

The speakers were introduced by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. (President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies), and included Miss Adelaide Anderson, H.M. Chief Lady Factory Inspector, Miss Mary Macarthur, for Industrial Women, and Mrs. Watt, of Canada, for Women Voters in the Overseas Dominions. Mrs. Pankhurst was also present, and spoke for the W.S.P.U.

Another Overseas Province Declares for Women's Suffrage.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance has received the following news from Canada:—

"Second reading Bills granting women full suffrage and right to practice law passed Nova Scotia Legislature unanimously Wednesday (March 21st)."

Nova Scotia will be the sixth province in Canada to enfranchise its women.

Are Russian Women to be Enfranchised?

At the time of going to press no direct news has been received either by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies or the International Woman Suffrage Alliance with regard to the enfranchisement of women in Russia. It remains to be seen, therefore, how the "universal suffrage" proclaimed by the new Government is to be interpreted; but the signs are very hopeful. Writing from Petrograd immediately after an interview with M. Miliukoff on March 20th, Dr. Harold Williams, special correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle*, states:—"It is settled that women shall vote for the Constituent Assembly. With such radical changes Women's Suffrage comes as a matter of course."

According to information received by *The Times*, "Petrograd is witnessing the novel spectacle of processions of women agitating for the vote."

Last year, in a statement made at Cambridge, M. Miliukoff said that Russian women, by the help they had given in the war, had proved their claim to citizenship. A similar acknowledgment was also made last year by the mayors of many towns, who, when an appeal was made to them by a women's league in Petrograd to support the women's demand for the municipal vote, replied that they were entitled also to the larger vote. We trust that, being "entitled," they will not nevertheless be shut out from the citizenship of their new republic.

American Suffragists and the War.

American Suffragists have already planned out some of the work they will undertake if war is declared, and the programme of the National Woman Suffrage Association was announced by its President, Mrs. Chapman Catt, at a mass meeting on February 25th. It proposes, among other things, the establishment of women's employment bureaux to register women qualified to free men for fighting by filling their places, and to look after the interests of women in war service; the conserving of the food supply by training women for agricultural work, and by the elimination of waste; co-operation with the Red Cross; and Americanisation, through school centres, "where national allegiance shall be taught."

With the example before them of the waste of woman-power in this country during the early days of the war, it is likely that Americans will be quick to avail themselves of women's co-operation, especially in those States where women are already regarded as responsible citizens.

Our Unenfranchised Reserves.

A leading article in *The Observer* of March 25th protests against the attitude of a certain section of the Unionist Party towards any bold projects of political enfranchisement and social reconstruction. "The answer is overwhelming. How can the citizen's vote be refused to any class of adults who are passionately called upon every day by the very Unionists we have indicated to do the utmost measure of citizen's work? Never could the State have been saved by its present enfranchised members. It has been saved by the calling up of its unenfranchised reserves. Above all, there would have been no chance for the national cause had it not been for the work of women. Mr. Lloyd George is the last man to repudiate the cause to which Mr. Asquith, like ourselves, and like hosts of Liberals and Unionists alike throughout the country, is now converted."

No party, it is pointed out, would be satisfied with a mere amendment of the present register to include only soldiers and sailors. "Munition workers, for instance, whether men or women, have a stronger patriotic title to vote than many less essential civilians who are at present on the register."

But for the Work of Women?

Speaking at the opening, on March 26th, of the exhibition at the Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland-avenue, W.C., of specimens and photographs of women's work in the munitions factories, Mr. Kellaway, M.P., gave figures showing the enormous increase in the output of munitions since the early days of the war, and attributed this result very largely to the women of the country. "I do not think I go beyond the ascertained facts," he told his audience, "in saying that but for the work that women have done in the munition shops of this country, the Germans would by now have won the war."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling on Prohibition.

The following incident is described by Rudyard Kipling in *American Notes* to explain why he has become a prohibitionist:—

"The other sight of the evening was a horror. The little tragedy played itself out at a neighbouring table, where two very young women were sitting. It did not strike me till far into the evening that the pimply young reprobates were making the girls drunk. They gave them red wine and then white, and the voices rose slightly with the maidens' cheek flushes. I watched, wishing to stay, and the youths drank till their speech thickened and their eyeballs grew watery. It was sickening to see, because I knew what was going to happen. My friend eyed the group and said:

"'Maybe they're children of respectable people. I hardly think, though, they'd be allowed out without any better escort than these boys. And yet the place is a place where everyone comes, as you see. They may be—'

"And they were all four children of sixteen and seventeen. Then, recanting previous opinions, I became a prohibitionist. Better it is that a man should go without his beer in public places, and content himself with swearing at the narrow-mindedness of the majority; better it is to poison the inside with very vile temperance drinks, and to buy lager furtively at back-doors, than to bring temptation to the lips of young fools such as the four I had seen.

"I understood now why the preachers rage against drink. I have said: 'There is no harm in it, taken moderately;' and yet my own demand for beer helped directly to send those two girls reeling down the dark street to—God alone knows what end."

THE DEMAND FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

A very enthusiastic meeting, called at twenty-four hours' notice, was held at Heywood on March 20th. The Mayor and many influential citizens were present, and the following resolution, proposed by Mrs. Thoday, supported by Mr. G. G. Armstrong and Mrs. Annot Robinson, was unanimously passed:—"This meeting, recognising the unsatisfactory character of any election on the present register, and encouraged by Russia's Great Charter of Freedom, heartily supports Mr. Asquith's resolution calling for a Reform Bill on the general lines of the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference, including the enfranchisement of women."

A letter urging Mr. Illingworth to vote for legislation on these lines was signed by the Mayor and nearly fifty influential constituents.

A mass meeting called by several Suffrage Societies was held on Tuesday last in the Central Hall, Westminster, which, although called at a few days' notice, was well attended. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting, encouraged by Russia's great charter of freedom, heartily supports Mr. Asquith's resolution calling for a Reform Bill on the general lines of the Speaker's Conference, and urges the inclusion of women on the widest possible basis."

Mrs. Swanwick was in the chair, and Miss Royden, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Bondfield, and Miss I. O. Ford spoke. All speakers expressed their great delight at the success of the Russian democracy, and trusted that if in war-time Russia could enfranchise her people, at least England would give effect to the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference. While all the speakers admitted that the recommendations did not go as far as they wished, as it was the spirit, hope, and vision of youth that would be needed to reconstruct the world, yet in agreement with the other women's societies, and on the advice of their friends, they would loyally support Mr. Asquith.

The following message from the lately enfranchised members of the New Era League, Vancouver, B.C., to the women of the British Isles:—

A resolution was passed on February 27th, 1917, at the monthly meeting of the New Era League protesting against the proposed new Franchise Bill of the British Parliament, which puts the age of women voters at thirty or thirty-five. This the members consider an insult to womanhood, and beg their sisters in the Old Country to hold fast to the principles of equal suffrage, equal payment for equal work, and equal rights regardless of sex. This message to be forwarded to the Suffrage Societies in Great Britain and Ireland by Miss M. A. Pelly, a visitor in Vancouver, and Hon. Member of the New Era League.

Women Taxi-Cab Drivers.

In the autumn of 1915, when the dilution of men's labour by women was at its beginning, the Women's Interests Committee of the N.U.W.S.S. pressed, among other things, for the granting of licences to women to drive taxi-cabs in the London area; and at the same time a group of competent young women banded together to apply for licences as soon as the job was open to them. Then the big owners of taxi-cabs expressed their unqualified desire to employ women drivers, and their willingness to open schools to teach them driving and the knowledge of London. At that time, however, the Home Office refused to grant the licences, and based their refusal upon a pledge said to have been given to members of the Licensed Vehicle Workers' Union who had joined the Army that the licensing conditions would not be altered in their absence. It was clear, however, that a great deal of additional objection came from the Metropolitan police.

Since September, 1915, the scarcity of men drivers has steadily increased, and more than half the cabs of the big owners are not taken out at all. In February, 1917, the Home Office decided to grant the licences to women, having evidently overcome or disregarded the objections of Scotland Yard; but it was immediately found that this action was likely to disorganise the traffic of London, and to be the cause of a great strike of the Licensed Vehicle Workers' Union. First on one side and then on the other the three main difficulties of dilution have beset this trifling little matter of taxi-drivers, until it forms a very typical example of its difficulties.

The first main difficulty of all substitution problems—namely, the inability of the new labour to do the job, does not in this case really exist. Women can, and do, drive cars far more difficult to handle than taxi-cabs, and their standards of sobriety and carefulness far exceed those of the ordinary male driver. Nevertheless, though it does not exist, this difficulty has been used as an obstacle to dilution, and is still so used by the men concerned in the trade.

The second main difficulty—namely, the unsuitability of the normal working conditions of a trade to the new labour introduced into it—is in this instance a very real obstacle. The physical conditions of the work are not at all impossible: the work is not harder, and is far pleasanter than much that women are successfully doing, and on the score of mere bodily conditions no serious difficulty arises. But the other conditions of the work, the knowledge that it brings of the life of the streets, the temptations that that knowledge suggests, and the power for good and evil that that knowledge brings, present a real stumbling block. To many people the idea that women should share with men the knowledge of the conditions of modern life is more shocking than the existence of those conditions; and to such people the working conditions of taxi-cab driving appear as profoundly unsuitable to women as must the world itself.

The third main difficulty is the obstinate objection of the men in the trade to the introduction of new labour. In this matter it is important to be sure of the facts before blaming the men too severely. In the matter of the 'bus and tram conductors, the Licensed Vehicle Workers' Union behaved with extraordinary wisdom, not only raising no objection to women's introduction to the job, but ensuring that their conditions of work and of pay should be the same, and throwing open to them in a most generous fashion the doors of their own Union.

The objection of these same men to the introduction of women to another part of the same job is due in part, no doubt, to the working conditions of the trade. The taxi-man who says that he would not like to see his wife driving a cab, though he ostensibly refers to the weather, has really in his mind the other conditions of the trade. But this is only one part of their objection. A second part, and a wholly bad part, is no doubt due to the fact that driving is a better and more skilled job than conducting, and they object, with the aged objection of all men, to see a woman doing one of the better jobs of industry. This objection is bad, and is not definitely expressed, and it would no doubt remain disregarded were it not for the third and most important objection—namely, the question of pay. Before women were introduced as 'bus and tram conductors, the men's Union was consulted, and themselves stipulated that the women's pay should be the same, so that they might compete on equal terms. In the case of the taxi-drivers, no such consultation was held, and it is more than probable that a great deal of the opposition sprang from the fear that the new drivers would be blackleg drivers.

It is interesting to see how important these three difficulties are. They prevent and delay substitution in every case. They confuse and embitter every problem, and although they are real enough to do all this, they are all three of them entirely and totally unnecessary. The first one, the inability of new labour to do old jobs, could in almost every case be overcome if there were proper selection of the new labourers, and if proper and sufficient training were given to them.

The second difficulty—namely, the unsuitability of working conditions—is a matter that could in every case be controlled. There is nothing immutable in the sanitary arrangements of a workshop, or even in the order and disorder of our streets, and if work is unsuitable for women, there is a strong presumption that it is also unsuitable for men.

The third difficulty, the unwillingness of Trade Unions, is bound up very closely with the question of pay, and there, if anywhere, we see what is at the root of a dilatory dilution. So long as employers, from the Government downwards, insist on paying women less wages than men for the same job, the country must expect opposition from the men and bad work from the women. There is nothing unchangeable about our rates of pay, and there is even a law to say that women shall be equally paid with men; but until this law is carried out, and extended, opposition such as that of the taxi-men must be invariably expected.

The whole question of dilution, and all the artificial difficulties that it reveals, points the moral of Women's Suffrage very sharply. Women's Suffrage will not clear up the muddle, but it will help to do so: it will not automatically provide training opportunities, freedom, and wages for women; but when it has come, even if it be not until long after it has come, we may hope that some of the absurd inequalities of our social and industrial life may be swept away.

R. S.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Unit.

When our hospital work was begun in Russia, some of our friends reproached us for co-operating with so reactionary a government. But many of us even then felt, though somewhat dimly, that the reactionary forces represented not the nation, but something imposed upon it, and that Russia, as a whole, was struggling towards the light. As our work developed, and we got into touch with the Zemstvos, this impression steadily deepened, and for me it was fully confirmed in the summer of 1916, when it was my good fortune to be present at the Cambridge Summer meeting. The subject of the meeting was Russia in her various aspects, and many of the lectures were given by distinguished Russians—professors and statesmen. The essentially democratic character of Russia was emphasised by all.

Among the lecturers was M. Miliukoff, Member of the Duma, now one of the principal controllers of the Revolutionary movement, and Minister for Foreign Affairs. In addition to the university lectures, he kindly consented to speak in Newnham College at a meeting arranged by the Cambridge Suffrage Society, on behalf of the Millicent Fawcett Units. I was on the same platform with him on that occasion, and had a good deal of conversation with him afterwards. There was a fine simplicity and directness about him which gave one immediate confidence in him, and one felt him to be a man of absolute integrity. He spoke of the position of women in Russia, and made it very clear that they were taking an increasingly important place in public life. "We never speak," he said, "of women giving up after the war the position they have taken in the absence of the men. There is enough for everyone to do, and we are determined that work shall be found for all." He dwelt at some length on the great improvement in the condition of the peasant women—an improvement due partly to the suppression of vodka, but partly also to the fact that the absence of the men has enabled the women to take over the management of their own affairs. "They are so well pleased with the result that they can never go back to the old conditions."

We were greatly pleased to hear that M. Miliukoff had introduced a Bill for Women's Suffrage into the Duma. He made it clear all through that he was a convinced feminist.

It fills one with hope to realise that the destinies of Russia are being guided by men of such depth of purpose and loftiness of aim as M. Miliukoff and his colleagues.

All this is not without direct bearing on our own work. We cannot but feel that as organisation improves, and the right men move more to the front in Russia, so our hospitals will be of increasing value, and those wider results for which we so confidently hope will be more fully realised. The increased confidence and friendship between Great Britain and Russia, in bringing about which we are certainly playing a part, must have lasting influence on the future of the two nations.

Domestic Workers and Food Saving.

The keenness with which the speeches were followed, and the insistent applause which greeted every exhortation to carefulness and sacrifice, showed that the large audience of Domestic Workers assembled at Drury Lane Theatre on Monday afternoon was thoroughly alive to the importance of the food problem. The Chairman, Mr. Shepherd, referred in his opening speech to the real danger of our food supplies running short, and urged that those who had to do with the buying and preparing of food should bring to their work the greatest possible forethought and economy.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh briefly summarised the aim of Germany as domination from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf, and declared that with the ruling caste of Germany we could have no more "scraps of paper." While making no accusation against any class, he feared it was true of some of every class in the country that they had shown an example of selfish indulgence. It was the duty of everyone to make the supplies we had last as long as possible. Non-compliance with the orders of the Food Controller was "bad form."

As an instance of the enormous waste in small things, he gave the result of a sum which he had been working out for himself. If every person in the United Kingdom was to use one match less each day, enough would be saved in a year to build a battleship.

The homely wisdom of the next speaker, Mr. Harry Lauder, was evidently much appreciated, and nothing he said won greater applause than his praise of the working mothers of the North—the women who had reared families of children with splendid blood, bone, and muscle, on £2 a week—perhaps he should have said 40s.; it sounded an awful lot! And yet as a nation we were accused of not knowing the rudiments of economy. He could see in the audience many a black hat, many a black dress. What a sacrifice had been made for that black hat and that black dress! If they now wanted to make a sacrifice themselves, let them do with something less. He believed he was talking to a lot of domestic servants—to a lot of cooks. He could hear them laughing and clapping their hands, and he knew they were cooks. When Master John or Master James said he wanted a little bit more, they were to tell him he would not get it—it was war-time. He wanted them to go further. If the boy told his mother about it, and she came to the kitchen, they were to tell her they were running the larder. They put in so much to every person sitting round the table, and that was all they were to get.

True economy was an impulse of the mind for good. To be thrifty was not to be niggardly. The good mother was at all times very careful. If the day should ever come when we had no food, it would be blamed on the mothers of England for waste. Many a lad came back to his home wounded, and said, "I wish I were back in the convalescent home," because while he was away fighting for them, his family had been squandering every penny.

Mr. Lauder was followed by Mrs. Peel, who, with all the weight of authority given by her position in the Ministry of Food, begged her audience to believe that the shortage of food is not a mere newspaper scare, but a fact, the truth of which she knew.

If we were to see a woman throw a shilling down the drain we should say it was mad and wicked; yet it might be more wicked to throw away a handful of stale bread. There might come a time when one might go out with five pounds in one's pocket, and not be able to buy one loaf of bread. It rested with us to conserve the food supplies of this country, so as to avert the terrible calamity of starvation. Her appeal was made to the well-to-do, and to those who lived in the homes of the well-to-do—not to the women who brought up families on thirty shillings a week. This was a thing which women could do. Was it possible that the women of England should show themselves less ready to be heroic and do their part than the men who had made the great sacrifice for them?

Mr. Speeding, of the Duke of Portland's household, spoke of practical measures of economy as applied to large establishments. He advocated particularly a weekly stock-taking of all household supplies, and the use of alternative foods as far as possible by the rich to leave more flour for the use of the poorer classes, and also that tea at 2s. 4d. per pound should be left for those who could not afford to pay more for it. At the conclusion of the other speeches a resolution was put and declared carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting, consisting of domestic workers, appreciating to the fullest extent the sacrifices made, pledges itself to co-operate with the employers in carrying out the regulations of Lord Devonport and the authorities on the question of rations to households in general."

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MRS. HARLEY.

The Memorial Service for the late Mrs. Harley arranged by the Serbian Legation, representing the Serbian Red Cross, in co-operation with the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals and the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on March 28th, at 12.30 p.m. Representatives from most of the Legations, and from many Societies, were present. Father Velimirovic gave a short address, and said Mrs. Harley in years to come might be forgotten by her own country, but would always be known to every Serb as a splendid example of heroic self-sacrifice. The Service included a very beautiful Russian Requiem and Magnificat.

The Serbian Minister and Madame Yovanovic, and the Rumanian Minister attended, besides representatives from most of the foreign legations. Several societies with which Mrs. Harley had had to do were represented. Miss Palliser (Chairman), the Viscountess Cowdray and Mrs. Kinnell represented the London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals; Lady Salveson and Mrs. Lawrie represented the Headquarters Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals; Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. (President), Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher and Mrs. Oliver Strachey represented the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies; Lady Frances Balfour (President), the Countess Brassey, Miss Philippa Strachey represented the London Society for Women's Suffrage; Miss May Whitley (Chairman), and Miss Fellowes Robinson represented the British Women's Hospital.

MATINEE AT THE COLISEUM IN AID OF THE N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Though the Queen was unable, owing to the death of the late Duchess of Connaught, to be present at the performance of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," at the Coliseum last Friday, there was a large and eager audience, and the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital Committee are the richer by £2,700.

Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson gave a fine performance of the "Third Floor Back," and Lady Forbes-Robertson (Miss Gertrude Elliott) played her old part of Stasia, the "slavey," with great success. They were supported by an all "Star" caste. In the interval Mr. Hawtrey sold by auction for 500 guineas a portrait of Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, painted and presented by Mr. Ambrose McEvoy. The purchaser was Lady Cowdray. An interesting and significant "sign of the times" was the programme of music played by the Combined Ladies' Orchestras of Stoll Theatres in London, and conducted successively by Mr. Alfred Dove, Mr. Landon Ronald, Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie, and Sir Frederick H. Cowen.

THE PIONEER PLAYERS.

The play by Heijerman, a Dutch author, produced last Sunday by the Pioneer Players, at St. Martin's Theatre, gives us an interesting study of a type new, I think, in English drama. The "Maid-of-all-work"—"The Hired Girl" of Heijerman's title—is a stock figure of fun on our stage, and has occasionally been presented in a pathetic aspect. In this play we have the hired girl as outwardly grotesque as in the most orthodox British farce, playing a sinister and terrible part in the development of the story. Her mistress, a young wife, has been unfaithful to her husband during his six months' absence, and by trading on her remorse and fear, the maid has bullied and terrorised her into abject subjection. With the return of the husband affairs reach their climax. Self-interest dictates that the maid should keep her knowledge to herself, and continue her system of blackmail, but in a frenzy of spite she makes her domination of her mistress too obvious. The husband's suspicions are roused, confusion follows, and the scene ends with the departure of the hired girl, leaving husband and wife to face the future as best they can. Miss Sydney Fairbrother made a fine and convincing figure of the greedy, malignant slattern, and the play was throughout excellently interpreted.

Before the play, Mr. Michael Sherbrooke gave an amusing monologue, translated by Helena Frank from the Yiddish of "Sholom Alechem."

REVIEWS IN BRIEF.

War, 1914, and Other Poems. By L. Nield Harrison. (Erskine, Macdonald. 2s. 6d.)

Five of the poems in this little volume deal with various aspects of the war. Among the other poems is "The March of the Women," with its refrain:—

"Dauntless is our watchword,
Equity our guide:
Victory our load-star,
Right is on our side!"

This must be already known to some of our readers, as it was written on the occasion of the Suffrage Pilgrimage in July, 1913. The "Ballad of Happiness" and "Spurs" both contain a fine idea, and there is delicate thought in several of the other poems.

Correspondence.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

MADAM,—While there are certain arguments against compulsory examination of those who are charged with certain offences, and *supposed* to be suffering from venereal disease, I trust that in the new Bill some legal restriction will be imposed upon those who are *known* to be suffering from this scourge. I have recently heard of a shocking case, where a maid-servant—a cook, above all!—took a situation when (of course, unbeknown to her mistress) in an advanced stage of disease, and, as is usually the case, shared a bedroom with a fellow-servant. The woman, it appeared on enquiry, had been an in-patient of a large London hospital, and was *well known there*, for she had been admitted on various occasions in the same appalling condition. Surely in this case compulsory detention until the illness be cured, or, if incurable, permanent segregation (as for the insane), though hard on the individual, would be more humane than allowing a diseased woman—or man—to go about at large, infecting scores of fellow-creatures before he or she, even now under the proposed new legislation, could be charged with the offence of communicating the disease; and it seems that the time-limit of three months mentioned in the Bill would in some cases be a wholly inadequate time in which to pronounce the disease as permanently cured. Z.

MADAM,—I am particularly interested in following your comments and correspondence on the subject of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1917. But there is one suggested amendment that I am still waiting to see brought forward in your, or any other, paper. The suggestion that communication of disease be made a criminal offence is a very common-sense, obvious one, and is entirely good so far as it goes. But never to my knowledge has it been suggested that illicit sexual intercourse should be made a criminal offence. Difficulties of legislation there would certainly be in finding the guilty party, but these surely could with a little thought be easily overcome. The great difficulty, I know, in ever getting an amendment of that sort through is the degree of unselfishness required from male legislators.

"O. A. S." ("On Active Service").

WOMAN THE REAL FOOD CONTROLLER.

MADAM,—We are told that the shortage of wheaten flour is the most serious of the food problems, and are asked to use substitutes. But the working woman does not know how to buy or use them, and cannot get fuel to cook them. Consequently, as bread must of necessity form the staple food of the poor, and the proposed "ration" is absolutely inadequate, why cannot the rice, maize, oatmeal, barley, or whatever is the most plentiful substitute, be added to the flour *in really sufficient quantities*, by Government regulation, before it leaves the mills? By this means the amount of wheaten flour required would be enormously lessened.

Again, every housewife knows she can feed six people much more cheaply (in proportion) than three; so we are all wondering why municipal kitchens, with their splendid economy of food and fuel, have not already been started all over the land.

Lastly, as nobody denies that the chief buyers and economisers of food are women, why cannot the women of England rise *en masse* and demand with one voice that no more foodstuffs shall be destroyed for the making of alcoholic drink. The children of the poor are suffering for want of sugar—the food supplies are lower than they have ever been—yet "The Trade" must be allowed to destroy sufficient food to make ten million barrels of beer!

Organisation being everything, shall not we women of the N.U.W.S.S. lead the way by throwing every ounce of our weight and influence into the great campaign for Prohibition now being so ably engineered by Dr. Saleeby and his friends? (The Strength of Britain Movement, 20, Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus.) We are told that if Prohibition had been established at the beginning of the war, enough food would have been saved to feed the country for four months. *Verbum sap.!* Cannot we women do something before it is too late?

A. E. MENZIES.

THE USE OF GLUCOSE.

MADAM,—Could any of your readers give me any reliable information about the use of glucose for jam-making? If it could be used as a real substitute for sugar it would save the waste of fruit in the summer. I have tried to use it for making marmalade, and was advised to use it in the proportion of 1 lb. to 3 lbs. of sugar; but the result has not been at all satisfactory—it does not even taste sweet.

B. SCHILL (Mrs.).

WOMEN POLICE.

MADAM,—I am venturing to ask once more for permission to appeal through your columns for recruits for the work of Policewomen and Patrols. The depletion of male police forces, and the urgency of combating the evils which are sapping the vitality of our country are creating a strong demand for women in police forces; and we have often to refuse applications for lack of candidates.

We want well-educated women, between twenty-seven and forty, tactful, sympathetic, and strong, with experience, initiative, and common sense; for the work to be done must, in these initial stages, owe its value largely to the individuality of the workers. We charge no fee for the training, which covers a period of three months, and comprises police-court attendance, patrolling, report-writing, case investigation, drill, first aid, &c.; but though the cost of maintenance nominally falls on the candidate during this course, a salary is sometimes paid to her during the third month, whilst training grants on good terms are available for special cases. Previous experience in patrol or social work may also count as part of the course, and so curtail its length.

The salaries of Policewomen, Patrol-leaders, &c., range from 30s. a week to £2 10s.; uniform being usually provided by the appointing Committee. Volunteers are asked to write for details, stating age, height, experience, &c., to the Director, W.P.T.S., 81a, Queen's Road, Bristol.

D. O. G. PETO (*Director*).

THE STATUS OF TEACHERS.

MADAM,—In his address to Oxford Women Students, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher urged highly educated women to enter the teaching profession, and dwelt on the importance of the work they can perform. Mr. Fisher admits, however, that thousands of teachers are underpaid, and his appeal would have kindled more enthusiasm if he had held out some hope that the Government intended to offer improved conditions. As an inducement to enter the profession, he gave examples of the way in which teachers, nowadays, can make themselves useful, apart from their own special duties—in a voluntary capacity. But though sitting on public committees and taking a prominent part in movements for social reform, does, no doubt, improve the status of teachers, as well as giving them wider interests, they are, in many cases, prevented from taking the social position to which they are entitled by the very inadequate remuneration which they receive. It is possible for a member of the profession, by sheer force of personality, to take a leading position in the life of his or her district; but the influence both of men and women teachers is greatly hampered by lack of income, especially in places where people are largely judged by the money which they command. And this judgment affects not only individual teachers, but the whole profession. This point of view is very forcibly expressed in *The Daily News* of March 13th by a correspondent who signs himself "Disillusioned Teacher." "The position of education," he writes, "is indissolubly associated with the social position (and, therefore, the salary) of the teacher. In this locality he is a man of no importance. The most uncultured ruffian, the most unscrupulous dealer, the merest of merchants—all can 'make more money' than the teacher; all hold the teacher in contempt, and with him the educational system of which he is a representative."

"M. A."

Miss Hatty Baker writes to express interest in Mrs. Ring's article, "Deborah," in our last issue, and to call attention to her own booklet, "Women in the Ministry," written in 1911 after many years' study of the subject. Miss Baker, as many of our readers are aware, has acted as pastor in a Nonconformist Church for many years, performing all the duties usually undertaken by a man pastor.

Mrs. Haslam desires us to state that she and Mr. Haslam were not, as stated in the article in our issue of March 9th, actually members of the Society of Friends. They had been members, but were not any longer after their marriage in 1854. They never, however, joined any other religious body.

We regret that in our account of the Suffrage Meeting at Manchester, on March 3rd, we omitted to state that the Resolution urging the Government to introduce without delay a Bill based on the recommendation of the Conference, was seconded by Mr. J. Owen Jacobsen, M.P.

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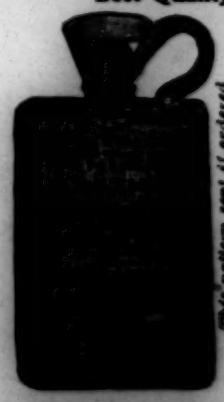

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Russia, England, and Democracy.

The Great Russian Revolution is the most magnificent, and in all probability is also the most permanently important, of all the great upheavals that our Western civilisation has sustained since August, 1914. We cannot yet be sure how the Russian situation will develop, nor whether the new Government will withstand the various extremists by whom it is beset; nor, indeed, whether the reactionaries are for ever routed. There lies before Russia a long series of struggles, and the end of this war will only mark the beginning of her progress; but however it goes, and with however many set-backs and readjustments, Russia has now definitely set her feet upon the path of progress, and has taken the first great step towards political liberty and enlightenment.

In this country we regard the Russian Revolution with profound relief. That our great Ally should thus win for herself and her own people some of that liberty for which we are fighting, brings new hope to our hearts and new strength to our cause.

We, Women Suffragists, look upon events in Russia as of good augury for the cause of political liberty in this country. If Russia can, even in war-time, and even by revolution, enfranchise its people, surely we here in England can, even in war-time, and even in the Mother of Parliaments, enfranchise our women. The old obstructive argument that now is not the time, has fallen with the greater fall of the Romanoffs; and those who use it now do so, not because they can still believe it, but because they believe in other things that they cannot or dare not say.

One opportunity of testing the sincerity of our appreciation of Russia's new democracy is immediately given to us. As we go to press, Mr. Asquith is opening the Electoral Reform debate in the House of Commons by moving the following resolution:—"That this House records its thanks to Mr. Speaker for his services in presiding over the Electoral Reform Conference, and is of opinion that legislation should promptly be introduced on the lines of the Resolutions reported from the Conference."

Upon the fortunes of this debate hang the chances of the future progress of the proposals of the Speaker's Conference, and with the fate of those proposals is bound up the present hope of the speedy enfranchisement of women.

There is a section of the Conservative Party that is offering determined opposition to the introduction of any legislation on franchise reform. On behalf of this group, Mr. Clavell Salter and Sir Francis Lowe are proposing as an amendment "That this House records its thanks to Mr. Speaker for his services in presiding over the Electoral Reform Conference, and is of opinion that legislation should promptly be introduced to obtain an immediate register and to provide means of voting for those electors who are absent on naval and military service; but, save as aforesaid, considers that the attention of Parliament should be wholly devoted to the prosecution of the war."

Whatever the motives of the supporters of this amendment may be, it is clear that they are not among those who are in sympathy with Russia's action. It is clear, too, that they are playing a very dangerous game, even from their own party point of view. It is not wise for any party now to stand in the way of the great tide of democracy that has set in, and if their leaders heed their talk of party advantage, they will find that they have lost, in the end, advantage, party, and all.

As Mr. Garvin in *The Observer* truly points out, "if any attempt were made to identify the Unionist Party with an attitude of habitual fear and negation towards bold projects of political enfranchisement and social reconstruction, a very large number of Unionists would shake off once for all the ties which have hitherto bound them to their party."

Ray Strachey.

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For Country Women—and Others.

In the early days of the war, there came from overseas a certain young Canadian to fight for his country. With him came his mother—a fact likely to be of some importance in the history of the women of England; and not of the women only. For five-and-twenty years Mrs. Watt has been running Women's Institutes in British Columbia, and now she is engaged in compelling—no other word adequately expresses the driving force—English women to form them here. At present the movement is in its infancy; but it is a very vigorous infant, growing at a rate which reminds one forcibly of the enchanted farm baby in *Uncle Peter*, who at eight months old was as strong as his father. During the last month sixteen institutes have been formed in Cotswold villages (not usually reputed the most rapid of places to absorb new ideas), in Wales they are springing up like beneficent growths, in Durham, in Essex, in Worcestershire—in fact all over England—women are interesting themselves in this new experiment, till even the towns are catching the enthusiasm, and townswomen are borrowing a hint from their country sisters.

The idea, like most really practical and useful ideas, is simplicity itself. The women of a village (or town) band themselves together, form an institute under the helpful guidance of the Agricultural Organisation Society, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster (which insists on a very few simple rules), and meet once a month to discuss matters, in the first place, of interest to themselves and the community in which they live, and through these of value to the nation. Women of all ranks and classes, Church and Chapel, Labour and Conservative, meet in a spirit of mutual friendliness and trust. Rich and poor pay exactly the same subscription, and have exactly the same rights, with the result, as one working woman said, after several months' experience: "I ain't felt no one patronise me yet." Each institute is free to form its own programme on its own lines, provided nothing of a political or sectarian bias is introduced. Here is a typical meeting (it being postulated that the whole thing is quite informal, so that no one minds asking questions or feels that it is a public meeting):—

(1) A clear and practical talk on the best way of keeping poultry under local conditions, from a man who keeps them himself. Questions and discussion of individual difficulties following.

(2) An exhibition of home-made "war breads" of various kinds. By each loaf or plate of scones is the recipe for members to copy, and the cost of each ingredient.

(3) Various general questions on domestic problems, asked by some members and answered by others.

(4) A couple of songs.

(5) A very simple war tea (cost about 1d. a head), over which there is a good deal of informal discussion.

Sometimes questions—such as infant mortality—are discussed, which have a more obvious and direct bearing on larger issues beyond the immediate neighbourhood; but whether the subject is hens or babies, sanitation or cookery, the sense of social responsibility, of mutual help, the idea of learning new methods and improving old conditions, is always the core of the whole thing. It would be difficult to conceive any more efficient way of inspiring our women at home with that spirit of unselfish comradeship which is working such wonders among our men at the Front, or a better hope for the homes to which they will return. It would be difficult, also, to conceive a more efficient way of educating women—without frightening them by hard terms—on those public questions of housing, infant welfare, and the like, on which they will some day have to vote. Servant girls, cottage women, shop-keeper's wives, professional women, meet together with the one desire gladly to learn and gladly to teach, with a cup of tea to take away formality, and a song or two to give life and swing. No wonder the institutes are thronged. Already in some cases co-operative food-production and co-operative marketing have resulted from these women's meetings, and at a time when many wise heads are pondering how to make village life attractive and how to educate our girls after school age, Women's Institutes are well worthy of attention.

G. E. Hadow.

After-War Prospects of the Woman Farm Worker.

Women who want to take up farming not merely as war-work, but as a permanent profession, will be glad to hear that special arrangements are being made for them under the Board of Agriculture's scheme for placing women on the land. As announced in the report of the Women's National Service meeting which appeared in The Common Cause last week, those who wish to farm later on on their own account are to be registered separately, and formed into special groups, and it is promised that every effort is to be made to secure facilities for them to settle on the land either at home or in the Dominions Overseas.

A venture that has many attractions for women with only a little capital is a mixed poultry and vegetable and fruit farm, with perhaps a few pigs. If a holding with a nice little orchard and kitchen-garden can be obtained, the labour necessary to keep it up should be well repaid by the amount of produce obtained. This will make a substantial reduction in the annual food bill, and if there is not a sufficiently profitable market for the fruit and vegetables in their raw state, a considerable quantity can be bottled or preserved at a time when work among the poultry is comparatively slack. In the spring the orchard makes a delightful sheltered place for young chickens. Even if there is no orchard already in being, small fruit can be made profitable in quite a short time—given, of course, suitable soil and conditions.

With regard to the prospects of making an actual living at fruit and poultry-farming, there is considerable difference of opinion. Some experts hold that a woman should be able to do so, after the first start, if she has the necessary qualities and experience, and is content to work hard and live plainly. But it cannot be denied that there is a big element of risk; and many experienced agriculturists hold that only she who has a little private income should venture to farm on her own account, farming on a small scale being a pleasant means of eking out one's income rather than a source to depend upon entirely.

There are signs, however, that the way of the small-holder is to be made easier in the near future. A much wider interest is being taken in the back-to-the-land movement, which may lead to better facilities for obtaining suitable land, and another factor which should make for the success of the movement is a greater tendency towards co-operation and the organisation of better means of transport. In this the Great Eastern Railway has set a good example, having recently initiated several conferences which were attended by representatives of the Board of Agriculture, the Board of Trade, the Norfolk and Suffolk War Agricultural and Education Committees, the Agricultural Organisation Committee, and various co-operative and trading interests in East Anglia. The result has been that a big scheme for agricultural development is already started in the Eastern Counties. The railway is co-operating over a wide district with various existing agencies for the collection and distribution of eggs and poultry, and the facilities that are being arranged may easily, in the future, be extended to other forms of product if the need demands. With a view to further assisting this movement, the Railway Company last autumn ran an Egg and Poultry Demonstration Train through the Eastern Counties, most of the important towns being visited and lectures and information imparted by a staff of experts.

One of the chief difficulties of the small-holder is to obtain a regular market. The cost of sending produce up to London and other cities eats up a large part of the profit, especially if the farm is some way from a station. The small-holder has either to send by a carrier, whose ways are apt to be erratic, or keep a horse and cart of his own, which usually involves an expense quite out of proportion to his earnings. By co-operation he could be sure of disposing of his produce, and would be encouraged to increase his production. It is estimated that in Norfolk and Suffolk alone, six times the number of eggs could be produced that are obtained at present, and the latent possibilities of Essex are very great.

In several districts of East Anglia co-operative methods of distribution and collection have been in practice for some time, with good results, and these are now being co-ordinated; an arrangement having been made for the Eastern Farmers' Association, Ipswich, and the Framlingham and District Agricultural Co-operative Society to merge their egg and poultry businesses into one large society to work the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and certain portions of Hertfordshire and Huntingtonshire.

It will be interesting to watch the results of this scheme, as it affects producers both on a large and on a small scale. If the small-holder is enabled to obtain not only a steady market, but good prices, many may be encouraged to take up land who would hesitate to do so if they had to depend entirely on their own efforts for finding a market.

Women in Local Government.

The Women's Local Government Society, at its Annual Business Meeting, on Friday, March 23rd, at the Pfeiffer Hall, Queen's College, the Lady Emmott presiding, adopted the following resolutions :—

Criminal Law Amendment Bill.—"This meeting expresses thankfulness that in the Committee stage of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill the nation has been saved from the reintroduction of the central feature of the Contagious Diseases Acts, *viz.*, compulsory examination, and that the Bill abolishes the defence allowed in Sections 5 and 6 of the principal Act, *i.e.*, 'reasonable cause to believe' a girl to be of or above the age of sixteen years; and, further, this meeting urges Parliament to recognise *the importance of protecting* girls and boys alike *up to the age of seventeen years from assaults and solicitations on the part of* adult *persons.*"

Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill.—"This meeting thanks Lord Buckmaster for having introduced the Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill, which enables women to practise as solicitors in England and Wales, and expresses the earnest hope that, in view of the Bill having passed the third reading in the House of Lords without a division, the Government will adopt it as a Government measure, or allow time for its discussion; and, further, urges the desirability of a corresponding bill to enable women to practise as law agents (*i.e.*, solicitors) in Scotland."

The annual report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted; also the re-election of the Hon. Officers, and the election of the Council was proceeded with by ballot.

At the open meeting which followed, Lady Emmott again presided, and Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., spoke of the growing realisation of the value of women's work and the progress of Women's Suffrage. It was too much to say, he considered, that women had got the vote. There was much to do before that, and there was still strong opposition, though it was not so strong as it had been. It was necessary for Suffragists to push on as unitedly as they could, as far as possible sinking all differences, towards some measure of enfranchisement. The rest would come; it might be sooner, it might be later; but the time would come when women would be placed on an equality with men as subjects of the King.

"We must go very, very cautiously," said Mr. Dickinson. "Many of us take grave exception to the very limited recommendations. But the enfranchisement of six millions of women is at least an open door, and that door will be pushed wider open."

Mr. Dickinson went on to explain the recommendations of the Conference. It was suggested that a high age-limit should be fixed. Taking this to be thirty, the proposal to enfranchise all women who were tenants of their own houses would enfranchise about one million women, and the proposal to enfranchise wives of tenants would enfranchise about five millions.

The Conference did not recommend that part of the Local Government Act, 1894, which lays down that married women cannot vote as joint occupiers with their husbands. If the Parliamentary vote were given to women on the terms proposed by the Conference, it would be easier to get the Municipal vote brought up to the same level, so that it might be recognised that men and women, husbands and wives, were equally responsible to the community.

Lady Nott-Bower stated that owing to the fact that there had been no municipal elections since the war, vacancies had been filled by co-option, and only five fresh women had been put upon public bodies. There were still 185 Boards in England and Wales without a woman Guardian. She would like to begin a campaign now in all the places where there were boards with no women Guardians, without waiting for the war to end.

Lady Nott-Bower touched on four matters which needed the increased help of women. The first of these was the care of children. It had taken a war to awaken the nation to the realisation of the value of its children.

The second was combatting venereal disease. If women fought against the clauses for compulsory notification they must do what they could towards encouraging voluntary submission to treatment. She pleaded for wise national education in matters of sex.

Care of the feeble-minded also needed women's help, in finding suitable accommodation for cases in homes, finding guardians for individual cases, and in visiting cases.

The fourth special need was for more women police. The community needed converting to this reform. The Paddington and Marylebone Boards of Guardians, stated Lady Nott-Bower, had passed strong resolutions calling upon the Home Office to appoint women police with full powers. In London the Boards could only recommend. Outside London it was a matter for the Local Government Authority, and many women police had been sworn in. She urged the necessity not only for more women police, but also for women on juries and as Justices of the Peace.

Sir Napier Shaw spoke on "Education After the War."

"The Common Cause" Hut.

The building of our Common Cause Hut for women munition workers at Coventry has already started. But we are still nearly £275 short of the **£1,000** necessary for its construction and full equipment. Will not our readers subscribe the remainder next week, so that it may be completed as quickly as possible.

The need is so very urgent, and the position chosen for our hut is just in the part of the town where it will be most useful. Thousands of women and girls flock into this district every night for amusement, and have nowhere to go but the cinemas and the streets, which are far darker and more dismal than those of London. The Hut, which is to be the biggest and best the Y.W.C.A. have ever built, will be a great boon to them. It will contain, in addition to rest and recreation rooms, seven cubicles and two bathrooms. We appeal to all our readers who are prevented from active forms of national service to help to make the lot of the munition worker less hard.

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The office will be shut from Thursday evening, April 5th, to Wednesday morning, April 11th, unless the political situation requires it to be open on Tuesday, April 10th.

Weekly notes will not be sent out in Easter week.

The leaflets used at the Queen's Hall Meeting have now been reprinted. These are the "Women Workers' and Women's Votes" series. They include:—

"Women and the Nation," "Women Taxpayers," "Mothers," "Temperance Women," "Industrial Women," "Agricultural Women," "Social Workers," "Midwives," "Nurses," "Why Women Clerical Workers Want the Vote," "Factory Work and Women's Health," "Business Women," "Professional Women," "Position of (Civilian) Widows," "Teachers," "The World Movement Towards Equality."

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Mrs. E. G. Lee		10	6
Woking W.S.S.	1	1	0
Miss Selina H. Jephson ...		5	0
Mrs. Blagg		5	0
Dr. Rosa E. Bale	1	1	0
Miss Lucy Metcalfe	1	0	0
Plymouth W.S.S. Miss Crump		1	0
Miss Keys		1	0
Miss Tregelles		10	0
Miss Maud K. Pelham ...	1	0	0
Dr. Helen B. Hanson		5	0
Dundee W.S.S.	1	0	0
Mrs. Herapath	1	0	0
Mrs. R. H. Green	1	1	0
Professor S. Alexander	1	1	0
Mrs. Jeffrey		5	0
Mrs. Dixon Davies		5	0
Colwyn Bay W.S.S.	2	2	0
	£1,185	17	8

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1916	969	6	8
Received from March 12th to 24th, 1917:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Mr. Arthur Black		10	0
Miss E. C. McKee		10	6
Miss Vivian Edwards		1	6
AFFILIATION FEES.			
Winchcombe W.S.S.		5	0
Sidmouth W.S.S.	1	1	9
Orcadian W.S.S.		14	3
Ipswich W.S.S.		14	3
Cockermouth W.S.S.		10	0
Perth W.S.S.	1	0	0
Royal Holloway College W.S.S.		12	9
Dundee W.S.S.	2	19	3
Exmouth W.S.S.		10	0
Falkirk W.S.S.	1	0	0
Ambleside and District W.S.S.		18	3
Burnham and District W.S.S.		16	9
Dewsbury W.S.S.		12	6
Goole W.S.S.		9	0
New Forest W.S.S.		12	9
N. & E. Essex W.S.S.		10	0
Oxted and Limpsfield W.S.S. ...	1	2	9
Ramsgate W.S.S.		15	0
Tunbridge Wells W.S.S. ...		16	0
Banbury W.S.S.		19	6
Colwyn Bay W.S.S.	1	8	6
Criccieth W.S.S.		5	0
Louth W.S.S.		6	6
Worcester W.S.S.	1	6	9
	£990	15	2

IMPORTANT.

Cheques should be crossed.

Postal Orders should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

Treasury Notes should be treated like coins, and *always* registered. If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Please address letters containing money either to the Secretary, or to Mrs. Auerbach or Miss Sterling by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

FIFTY-SEVENTH LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	11,268	10	5
Lady Margaret Hall Students, per Miss Moberly	3	4	0
Mrs. Anstruther	10	0	0
Miss G. L. Moorgraft		5	0
Miss C. Courtauld	30	0	0
Mrs. Lapthorn, Mrs. Allan Parker, Mrs. Slade Baker—Proceeds White Elephant Sale	55	0	0
Mrs. P. Macdonald		10	0
W. Lancs., W. Cheshire, and N. Wales Federation—Birkenhead W.S.S.	15	0	0
Carnarvon W.S.S.		12	0
Balance, last list		13	0
Bank Interest		15	0
Mrs. Blagg		5	0
Lady Roberts	5	0	0
Mrs. George Cadbury	5	0	0
Mrs. J. Olivia Boyd		4	2
Newnham College Branch, Cambridge W. Students S. for W.S., Dr. King Atkinson's Meeting	7	1	0
Mrs. Rackham	10	0	0
	£11,411	19	7

Further donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1. Cheques and Postal Orders to be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria Branch."

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Further subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock. Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Hon. Mrs. B. M. Graves, or the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to March 15th, 1917	185,375	9	6½
Further donations received to March 22nd, 1917:—			
*"David Jenkins" bed (Royaumont), per Dr. M. Joyce ...	12	10	0
*Greenock Pilots, per D. McLaughin, Esq., Treas.	10	0	0
Mrs. Blagg		5	0
*January and February donations from Bristol W.S.S., per Mrs. H. Hicks, B.A., Hon. Treas.: Totterdown Branch, per Mrs. Martin (5s.), Mrs. Cross (2s.), Mrs. Talbot (2s.), Mrs. H. Hicks (2s.), Mrs. Taylor (2s.), Mrs. King (1s.)...		14	0
*Employees Messrs. Alexander Hall & Co., for "Aberdeen Workers'" bed (Macedonia), per Miss Bury (for 2nd year's upkeep)	6	16	3
*Waste Paper and Waste Material Scheme, per Miss Isabelle Kerr, Local Hon. Sec., S.W.H., Heywood, Greenock	28	0	0
*Additional from Godolphin School, per Miss Helen M. Bagnall	1	1	0
*Miss Wilson...	10	0	0
*Per Miss Lucy Souter, "Jan. Bairns' Birthday" bed (Royaumont): Miss E. F. Turnbull (£1), Mrs. Wilson (2s.6d.), Anon. (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Cook Rennie (4s.), Miss Anderson (1s.), Mrs. Fowler (2s. 6d.), Miss Eliza Grant (2s. 6d.), A Friend (3s. 6d.)	1	18	6
Miss E. M. Thomson	2	10	0
Lady-in-Thurn	1	0	0
Miss Janet Johnson	5	0	0
*Per Mrs. Abbott, per the Manager, National Bank of India, Ltd., London (from Cawnpore)	700	0	0
*Staff and Pupils, Bo'ness Academy, per Miss Margaret Renton, towards "Bo'ness Academy" bed (Royaumont)	12	10	0
Per Mrs. Norman (1st instal.), from Chain Tea	100	0	0
*Maintenance for March of the B.W.T.A. Motor Ambulance, Royaumont, per Miss Lockhart, Hon. Treas., B.W.T.A....	25	0	0
*Per Miss Low, per Miss Moir, Falkirk W.S.S.: Messrs. Macpherson & McLaren (£1), Employees Messrs. Macpherson & McLaren (£1 12s.), Workers at N.B. Goods Station, Grahamston, Falkirk (£4 4s. 2d.)	6	16	2
*Per Mrs. Robertson: G. & S.W. Rly. Loco. Dept., Kilmarnock (£7 13s. 3d.), Employees Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (58th con.) (£3 1s. 3d.)	10	14	6
*Paisley W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss M. G. Todd, Hon. Treas.—Renew 2nd "Paisley" bed (Royaumont), 4th six months (£25); "Paisley North District" bed, 4th six months (Royaumont) (£25); "Paisley Potterhill" bed (Royaumont) (£25)	75	0	0
*Dornoch Branch W.S.S., per Miss H. S. Munn, Hon. Treas., Proceeds of Whist Drive held in Dornoch...	16	0	0
Miss Howell, Sale of *The Call of Our Allies*, per Appeals Committee		6	0
*Employees Messrs. R. W. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., per Miss Bury	5	16	6
Anonymous	2	2	0
Mrs. Lean		2	6
*Collection among Scholars of the Stockport Municipal Technical School, for "Stockport" bed, Corsica, per Mrs. Henderson	1	3	6
*John Rutherford, Esq.... ...	5	0	0
*Per Mrs. Abbott, per the Manager, National Bank of India, London (from Rangoon)	1,750	0	0
Miss Margaret Aitken		10	0
*Part proceeds Sale of Tea Cloth and Work Bags, per Mrs. Brown	2	5	0
*Entertainment given in Lady Margaret Hall, per Miss B. J. Rowe	7	13	6
Rev. Walter Jenks, result of Friday Intercessory Services, in St. Margaret's, Aberlour, during Oct.-Dec. (Roumanian Relief Fund), per Miss S. E. S. Mair	4	16	1
*Per Miss S. Matheson, Anonymous	2	0	0
*Mrs. Cuthbert (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
*Dock Office Staff, James Currie & Co., per D. H. Loudon, Esq.	2	0	0
*Per the Hon. Mrs. Graves, additional for London Ward, Abbaye de Royaumont, 3rd six months...	28	0	0
	£188,227	0	0½

* Denotes further donations.

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"David Jenkins" (Royaumont) (further 3 months)	Per Dr. M. Joyce, 58, Catharine Street, Liverpool.
"Bo'ness Academy" (Royaumont) (further 3 months)...	Staff and Pupils of Bo'ness Academy, per Miss Margaret Renton.
"Paisley II." (Royaumont) (4th six months)	Paisley W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss M. G. Todd, Hon. Treas.
"Paisley North District" (Royaumont) (4th six months)	Paisley W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss M. G. Todd, Hon. Treas.
"Paisley Potterhill" (Royaumont) (4th six months)	Paisley W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss M. G. Todd, Hon. Treas.

A NEW IDEA IN WATERPROOFS.

A LIGHT-WEIGHT WATERPROOF (absolutely stormproof), which can be folded up flat (occupying less than twelve inches), tucked away in a little valise of its own waterproof, and slung over one shoulder by means of the adjustable belt belonging to the coat itself.

The coat can be worn without the belt if preferred, and in that form costs only

29/6

The neat valise and the belt may be had at the additional charge of 3/6 for the two. The collar can be worn turned down and open at neck, or converted into a protective "storm" collar. Similarly, the neat cuff, which by a moment's adjustment takes on a close-buttoned weather-defying aspect. This Elvery weather-coat is London-made, with all seams sewn, buttons right down to the foot of skirt, with an under tab and button, so that even on the stormiest day the skirt gets not a drop of rain on it.

Coats sent to any address on approval.

Kindly state height and bust measure, together with remittance or London business reference.

Silk Waterproofs 47/-
SPECIAL VALUE.

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RUSSIA FREE!

A GREAT

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TO CONGRATULATE THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE
ON THEIR CHARTER OF FREEDOM
WHICH INCLUDES VOTES FOR WOMEN

WILL BE HELD AT THE

ALBERT HALL

On SATURDAY, March 31, at 7 p.m.: Doors open at 6 p.m.

SPEAKERS WILL INCLUDE

A. BELLAMY (President, N.U.R.)
Commander WEDGWOOD, M.P.
IZRAEL ZANGWILL
GEORGE LANSBURY
W. C. ANDERSON, M.P.
ROBERT WILLIAMS
ROBERT SMILLIE
MAUDE ROYDEN Dr. LYNCH, M.P.
H. W. NEVINSON

MADAME CLARA BUTT
WILL SING

FREE TICKETS TO BE OBTAINED FROM

The "Herald," 21, Tudor Street, E.C. 4; W. A. T. Foot (N.U.R.), 119, Harvist Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6; I.L.P. Office, Salisbury Square, E.C. 4; 4, Duke Street, W.C. 2; 220, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1; Foreign Jews Protection Committee, 42, Whitechapel Road, E. 1; Dockers' Union, 425, Mile End Road, E. 1.

Flexible corsets for war workers are a welcome feature at Wick's, 38/9, Piccadilly, W. For V.A.D. work, for motor driving, canteening, and so forth, these corsets prove a positive boon, as they are fitted with chain coil steels—unbreakable, and ensuring absolute comfort and flexibility of movement. This special Wick's corset costs 10/11, 11/9, and 13/9. Waist sizes, 19 to 30 inches; and a selection will be sent to any address on approval.

"Daddy Long Legs" held its 400th performance last week at the Duke of York's. The theatre will be closed during Holy Week, and the opportunity is being taken of giving the whole company a rest.

This sane, wholesome, and original play will re-open on Saturday, April 7th, and readers who have not witnessed the performance should take an early opportunity of doing so. There are two performances daily.

Forthcoming Meetings.

MARCH 30.

Brighton—Public Meeting, Chapel Royal Hall, New Road—Chairman: The Mayor of Brighton—Speakers: Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Oliver Strachey 8 p.m.

Gretna—Border Hall—Chairman: T. C. Burnham, Esq., C.S.I.—Speaker: Miss E. M. C. Fogge, on Scottish Women's Hospitals, showing slides.

APRIL 4.

Glasgow—Spen's Hall, Yoker—Chairman: Harold Yarrow, Esq.—Speaker: Miss E. M. C. Fogge, on Scottish Women's Hospitals 7.30 p.m.

APRIL 7.

Cupar, Fife—Drill Hall, Castlefield—Jumble Sale in aid of Scottish Women's Hospitals 2.30 p.m.

APRIL 12.

Holt—A Rummage Sale, in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals—Old clothes, unwanted new clothes, and articles of every description will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary, Miss Verrall, Letheringsett, Holt, Norfolk—There will be a farm and garden produce stall.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Bristol.—The annual meetings were held on Tuesday, February 27th. The business meeting took place at 6.30 p.m., presided over by Mrs. Howard Usher. The Report was read by the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, and the Financial Statement by Mrs. H. Hicks. The Officers and Committee were re-elected.

A public meeting followed, presided over by Canon Talbot, who made a stimulating and hopeful speech on the present situation.

He said that there had been some remarkable changes of front amongst the greatest opponents of the franchise for women, but none so remarkable as the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference. We were at the threshold of great things, and rejoiced that at last there had been a break in the invidious bar against womanhood. A man-governed world had failed in the battle against terrible social evils. Women, perhaps, would fail also. But manhood and womanhood together might solve these problems.

Mrs. Coombe Tennant gave an interesting account of the war work of the National Union, and said that they claimed no reward for this. The inevitable trend of events had brought the franchise question to the front. Women must be represented in the Parliament of reconstruction, for women's lives are touched by the many problems that would come up. So only could the full strength of England be employed.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting welcomes the fact that the Speaker's Conference has recommended the enfranchisement of women, and calls upon the Government in its Franchise Bill to give effect to this recommendation."

A vote of thanks to the speakers was proposed by Mrs. Burrow-Hill, and seconded by Miss Meade-King. The Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester was unavoidably prevented by illness from coming to speak. There was a large and interested audience, and several new members joined.

A resolution asking for alterations in Clauses 2 and 6 of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill has been sent to local members of Parliament, and to three members of the Government.

A memorial, urging the necessity of enfranchising women in any proposed Electoral Reform brought forward during the war, has been sent to Mr. Bonar Law, and to the local members of Parliament, signed by representative women, and officials of nearly every Woman's Society in Bristol.

Working Parties continue to be held on Wednesday afternoons. Mrs. W. C. H. Cross has spoken at Princes' Street and at Portishead on "The Nation's Children." Mrs. H. Hicks has spoken at Redland on "Citizenship."

Cheltenham.—An excellent meeting was held on the last day of February, when the Society was fortunate to secure as chairman the Rector, Rev. H. A. Wilson, who declared he had always been in favour of Women's Suffrage, and considered that in this time of crisis women had been just as splendid as the men. The obligations of the Church, however, were even greater towards women than those of the State, and he thought the recent report of the Archbishops should have carried eligibility for women to sit on all the higher Church bodies.

Mrs. Coombe Tennant spoke with much earnestness and quiet force, reminding her hearers how the Union had suspended its political activities, but had devoted itself to various war work, mentioning especially the Scottish hospitals, the Millicent Fawcett units, the organisation of munition work, and the social service bureau. However, the political aspect of the question had now again come up, and she dealt with the report of the Speaker's Conference. The duty of the Union was now to follow that report up by urging legislation on the lines proposed. She explained why it was necessary to support the very moderate measure of enfranchisement suggested. It would be far better to take the half loaf than have no bread. There were acute industrial and domestic problems sure to arise when the war was over, and for these women must be represented in the next Parliament. She proposed a resolution on these lines. Mr. Caudle, of the local Labour Party, seconded, and it was carried *nem. con.*

Mrs. Derrick then read a "C.C." article calling attention to the deportation of Belgian girls to the German army, and a resolution was carried expressing indignation. A vote of thanks to all the speakers concluded the proceedings.

The RAMSGATE Branch held its annual general meeting at the Foresters' Hall, Ramsgate, on Thursday, March 8th, at 5 p.m. There was a good attendance. The chair was taken by Mr. Hawkins, a warm supporter of Women's Suffrage, who laid stress upon the necessity of maintaining the existing *personnel* and organisation of the Suffrage Societies, even after the vote has been won, as centres of political education and social reform. The Hon. Secretary read her report of the year's work, the outstanding event of which was the visit of Mrs. Henry Fawcett last November to speak at a public meeting on "The Status of Women After the War." Fortnightly working parties had been held, and work had been done for the Local General Hospital, the V.A.D. Hospital, and the poor of the district. Ten new members had joined, and the numbers were well maintained. The Committee had been meeting monthly throughout the year, in spite of the fact that nearly all were engaged in the various war activities, and were much pressed for time.

Mr. M. J. Poole, J.P., proposed the adoption of the Report, and referred in hopeful terms to the outlook for women's enfranchisement, as recommended by the Speaker's Conference on Registration and Electoral Reform. The Hon. Treasurer reported a balance in hand of over £10, and was warmly congratulated on her skill and ability in administering the funds of the Society. Mr. J. Soans proposed the adoption of the balance-sheet, and agreed with previous speakers that the prospects for Women's Suffrage were brighter than at any time in the history of the movement. Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Sale, Miss Green, and Mrs. W. White also spoke. Mrs. Oakley Coles was re-elected President; Mrs. Bath, Hon. Treasurer; Mrs. Howe, Hon. Secretary; and the following were re-elected to the Committee: Mrs. Bacon, Miss Chaning Pearce, Mrs. Poole and Mrs. Sale, Vice-Presidents; and Mrs. Cole, Miss Ekins, Mrs. Ewald, Miss Green, Mrs. Martins, Miss Stokes, Miss Tarring, and Mrs. Neville-Wyatt.

WORTHING.—The annual meeting was held at 8, Liverpool-terrace, on March 19th. Mrs. Thompson was re-elected President and Miss Stedman Secretary. Mrs. Parker was elected Treasurer in place of Mrs. Milbank-Smith, who had resigned. The annual report and balance-sheet were read, and showed that interest in the Society was being steadily maintained. Miss Wright, late of the N.U.W.S.S., was very heartily welcomed by those present, who had very happy recollections of her as Secretary of the Society. She gave a very interesting survey of the activities of the N.U.W.S.S. and of the general position of Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Thompson proposed a resolution supporting Lord Buckmaster's bill to enable women to practise as solicitors, which was unanimously carried.

DORKING.—A successful public meeting was held on March 21st, at the Oddfellows' Hall. Miss Geraldine Cooke addressed the meeting. The resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting urges the Government to introduce without delay a Bill on the general lines of the Conference proposals, so that the Parliament that deals with the problems of reconstruction may be representative of women as well as of men."

Meetings for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

On March 21st, at 5.30, an appreciative audience gathered at Bedford College to hear Father Velimirovic lecture on "Serbia's Past and Serbia's Future." The lecturer touched on the history of his country from earliest times, pointing out that the geographical position of Serbia made it a buffer State in the earliest times between the Byzantine Empire and the invasions from the north of the Goths and Huns, and later it was an outpost of Christianity held against the onslaught from the south of the Turks, until the Serbs were overpowered at Kossovo in 1389. Up till the outbreak of this war the Serbs and English had viewed each other through German eyes, but now by direct contact were gaining a mutual knowledge of each other. Lantern slides were shown illustrating Serbian architecture, which included very beautiful examples of mediæval stone carving.

Miss Curwen then made an appeal for the funds of the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals which are attached to the Serbian Army. The total proceeds of the meeting, from tickets and collection, amounted to nearly £40. Lord Selborne, who presided, brought the meeting to a close.

Items of Interest.

Two women tramway inspectors have commenced duty on the Halifax system.

At Southend-on-Sea it has been decided to employ women tram-drivers at a wage of 6d. an hour.

In the conveyancing class of Scots Law at the University of Edinburgh, Miss M'Guigan has taken the first prize, and another woman, Miss M. Gorden, is in the honours list.

Miss Alice van Ingen and Miss M. Tracey have been appointed medical inspectors to the public health department of the L.C.C. at salaries of £300 per annum, rising by £12 10s. yearly to £400.

A girl of twenty-three, who had been for some time engaged on electric-wiring on a battleship in one of our shipyards, was one day doing overhead work when a drill came through the deck, piercing her cotton cap, and wounding her head. She immediately jumped from the trestle on which she was working, but the drill tore off a good deal of hair, and a small portion of the scalp. She was given "first aid" and sent home, but she attended for work at six o'clock the following morning.

ROBINSON'S APRONS

Robinson's Nurses' Aprons and Requisites are guaranteed to be of the best materials only. Perfect shape and fit, they are the result of many years' experience. Send for Booklet number C, post free.

Nurses' Aprons, round and square bib, gored or gathered, with Red Cross or without, 1/11, 2/6, 2/11 each.

These are the Frazerton Aprons and thoroughly reliable.

Nurses' Linen-finished Aprons, perfect shape, reinforced pockets, 3/11 each; many years' wear.

Nurses' Ambulance Overalls, 6/11 each.

Nurses' Caps, 10½d, Collars, 6½d, 7½d, Cuffs, 6½d, 8½d, Strings, 10½d, 1/- pair.

Nurses' Sister Dora Caps, 8½d, 10½d, 1/- each.

Ladies' Linen H.S. Handkerchiefs, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6 half-dozen.

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Also Southport and Preston.

THE
BEST CORSET BODICE
for WOMEN WORKERS
NURSES, MUNITION MAKERS, GARDENERS, Etc.
Adequate support WITHOUT bones
Made in two qualities to customers' own measurements.
Mosquito Netting - 9/6 } *Post free*
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Send Bust, Waist, Hips, and D to E.
Cash with order.
BEATRICE STEMPEL,
17, UPLANDS ROAD
HORNSEY, LONDON, N.

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.

RED WHITE & BLUE

For Breakfast & after Dinner.

In making, use LESS QUANTITY, it being so much stronger than ORDINARY COFFEE.

I BUY FALSE TEETH.

Have you any? I will pay 6d. for each tooth pinned on vulcanite, 2s. each on silver, 3s. on gold, 8s. on platinum. Cash immediately. Satisfaction guaranteed or teeth returned promptly. Write for my FREE BOOKLET, which explains clearly the value of any artificial teeth. I also buy old gold and silver jewellery (broken or otherwise). Full value given. Write for PRICE LIST. Kindly mention COMMON CAUSE. **E. LEWIS & CO.,** 29, London-st., Southport, Lancs. Est. 1873.

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VALKASA
THE TONIC NERVE FOOD.
An Invigorating Nutrient for BRAIN FAG, DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE.
1s., 3s., and 5s. 6d. of all Chemists.
James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.
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40	3 0	8 6	16 0

All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING WOMEN.—Meeting at the Connaught Rooms, Gt. Queen-st., Monday, April 2nd, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. S. Daniells will speak on "Radium and the Story of the Ingersoll Radiolite Watch," with Radium Demonstrations. All business women are cordially invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL & SOCIAL HYGIENE. We must not rest on our oars. The worst features of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill are defeated; we must now examine the new medical proposals for the prevention of venereal disease. (*Vide* correspondence, *Brit. Med. Journal.*) These will be considered at the Annual Meeting of the above Association, on Friday, March 30th, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, at 4 p.m. Subject: **"The Moral Prevention of Venereal Disease."** Speakers: **Dr. Jane Walker, Mrs. Philip Snowden, and Dr. Charles Macalister, F.R.C.P. (of Liverpool).**

Tickets from the Secretary, 19, Tothill-st., S.W. 1.

National Union of Women Workers.

TWO LECTURES

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Monday, April 2, & Tuesday, April 3, at 3 o'clock, by

MISS MARGARET DYER

Subjects: 1. "THE GOVERNMENT RATIONS." 2. "FOOD VALUES."

At KING'S COLLEGE for WOMEN, CAMPDEN HILL ROAD

(Household and Social Science Department.)

The Chair will be taken on April 2nd by Dr. LANE-CLAYPON, and on April 3rd by The LADY EMMOTT, N.U.W.W.

The proceeds will be given to "The Comrades Club," N.U.W.W. Patrols), *191, Uxbridge Road, W.*

Tickets—One lecture, 2s.; two lectures, 3s. 6d., may be obtained from:—

Miss Arnison (Patrols) National Union of Women Workers, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, and also at the door of the hall.

BUSINESS.

LADIES, entering social work, wish dispose small Artistic Studio; photography, miniatures; increasing connection; Moorland town. Exceptional opportunity for enterprising lady.—Box 6,567, COMMON CAUSE Office.

POSITIONS VACANT.

RELIABLE working housekeeper required, April 15th; two in family; must understand vegetarian cooking.—Apply Mrs. Rose, The Chestnuts, Grosvenor-road East, St. Albans.

SUPERIOR General wanted, salary, £20 to £26; plain cooking, help given, no washing; family, 3 adults.—Mrs. Hatch, Hitchin, Herts.

WAR WORK.—Wanted, a good, strong woman, to replace odd man in country house where the domestic staff is principally ladies.—Box 6,361, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.—Lady Housemaid, for country house where lady servants kept.—Box 6,143, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED, V.A.D. Cook for private hospital (30 beds) in North Wales. Kitchen-maid or outside help given.—Apply Thoday, Chinley.

[Continued on page 680

Continued from page 679.

LANGUAGES.

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